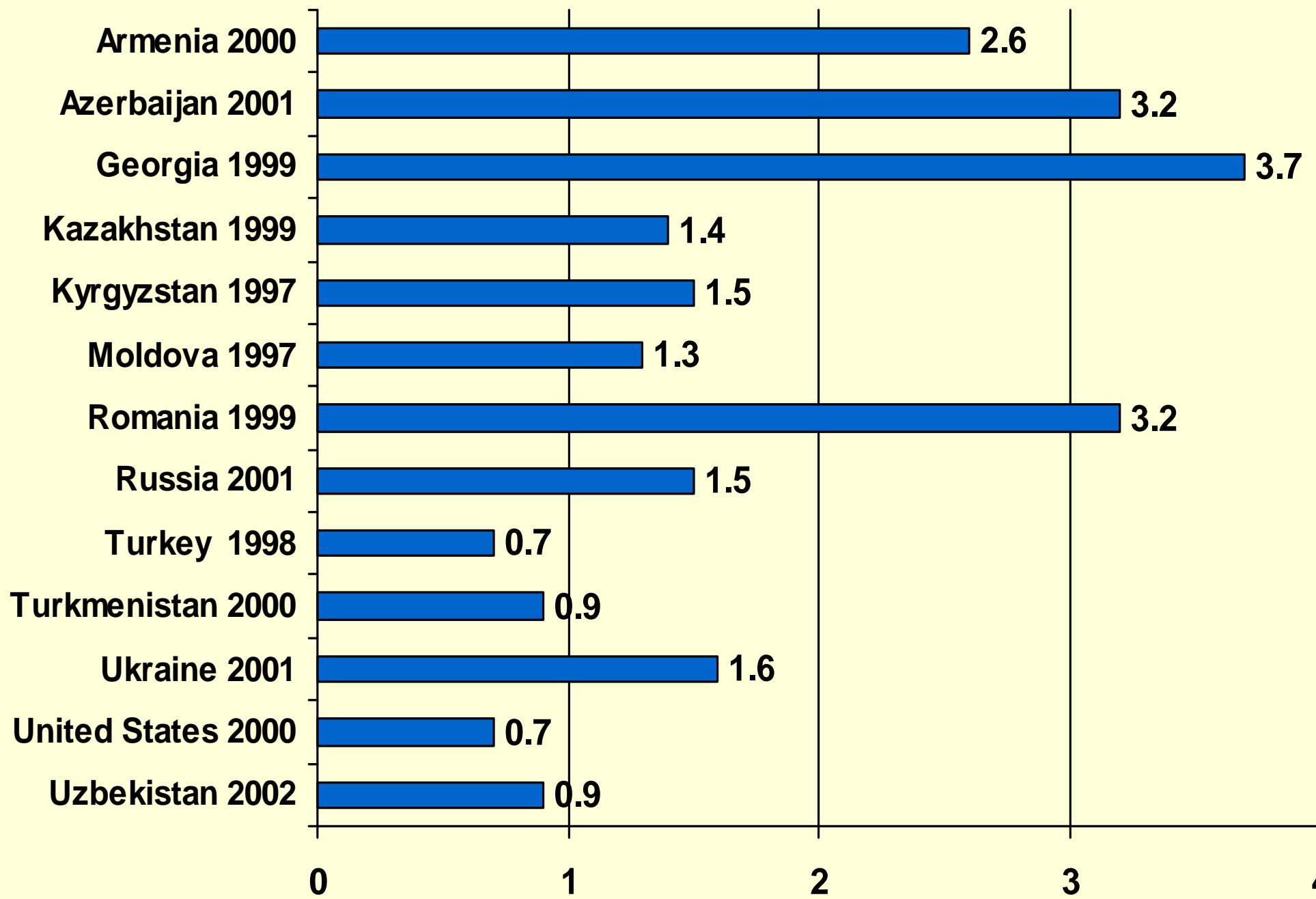
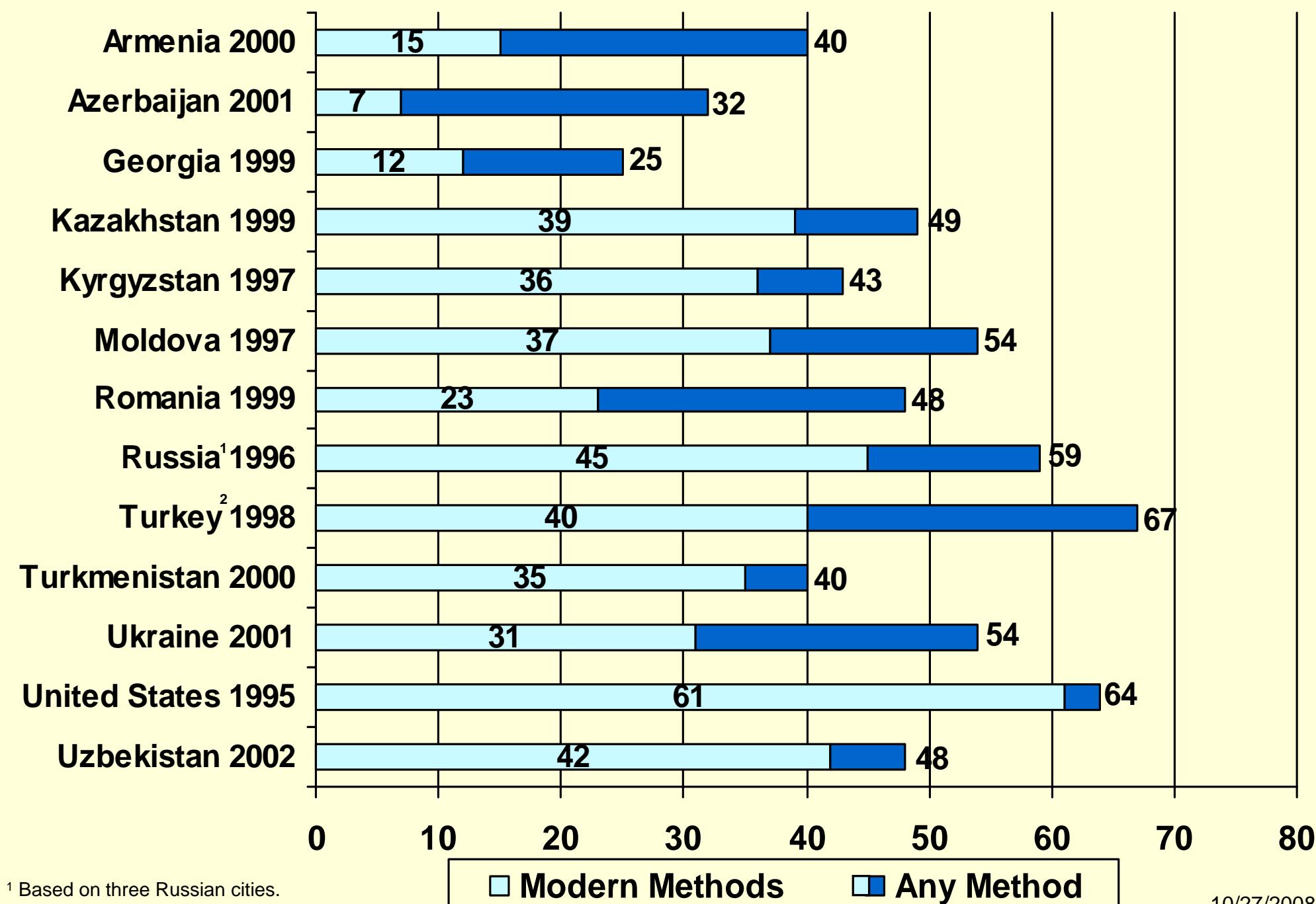


# Figure A. Total abortion rates per woman<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Rates based on three years prior to the survey (in Russia and the United States for that year only).

## Figure B. Percent of all women (15-44) currently using contraception



<sup>1</sup> Based on three Russian cities.

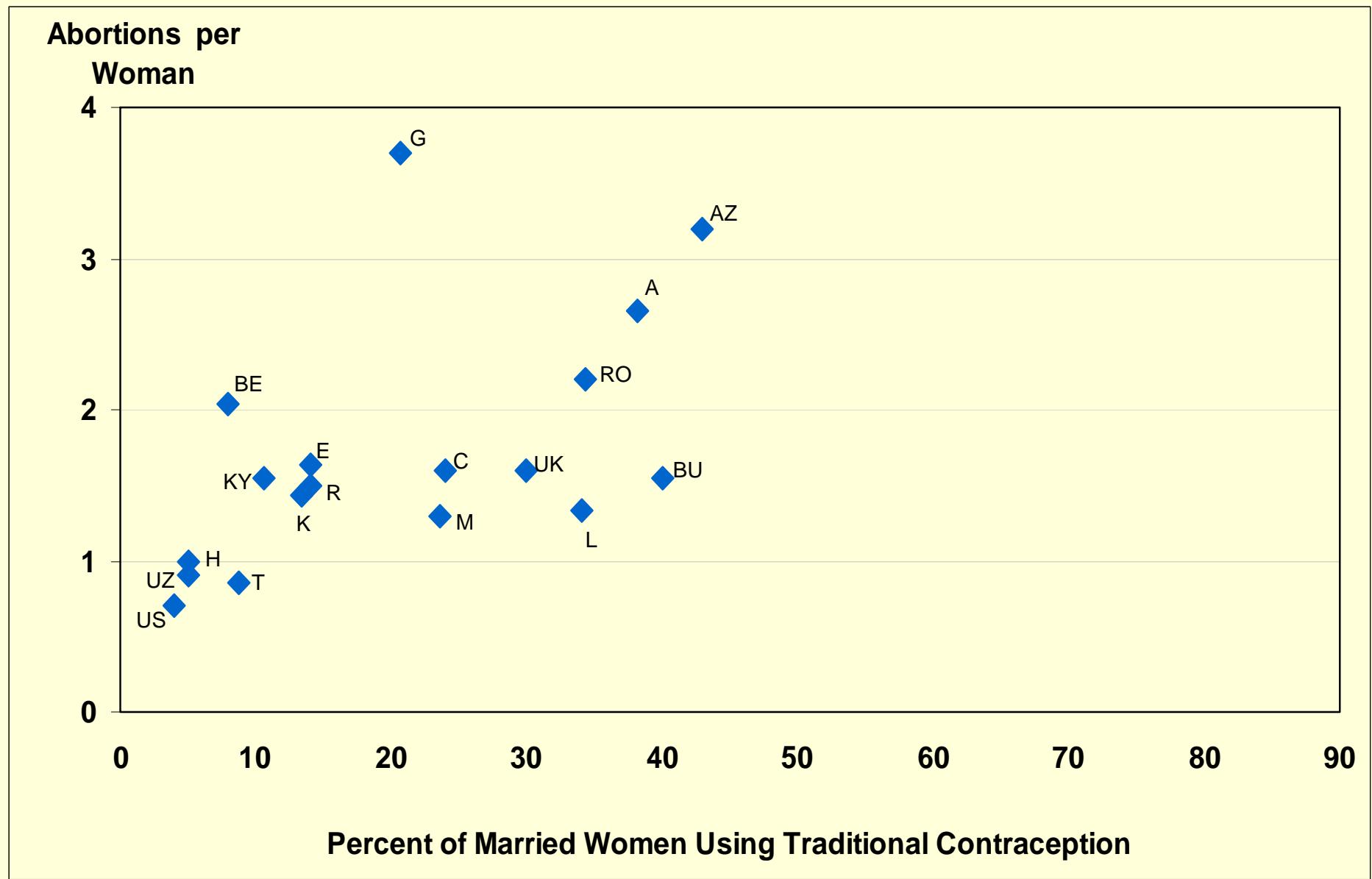
<sup>2</sup> Based on currently married women.

**Figure C. The total abortion rate and the prevalence of modern contraceptive methods in 18 countries**

Abortions per  
Woman



**Figure D. The total abortion rate and the prevalence of traditional contraceptive methods in 18 countries**



$r = +.55$

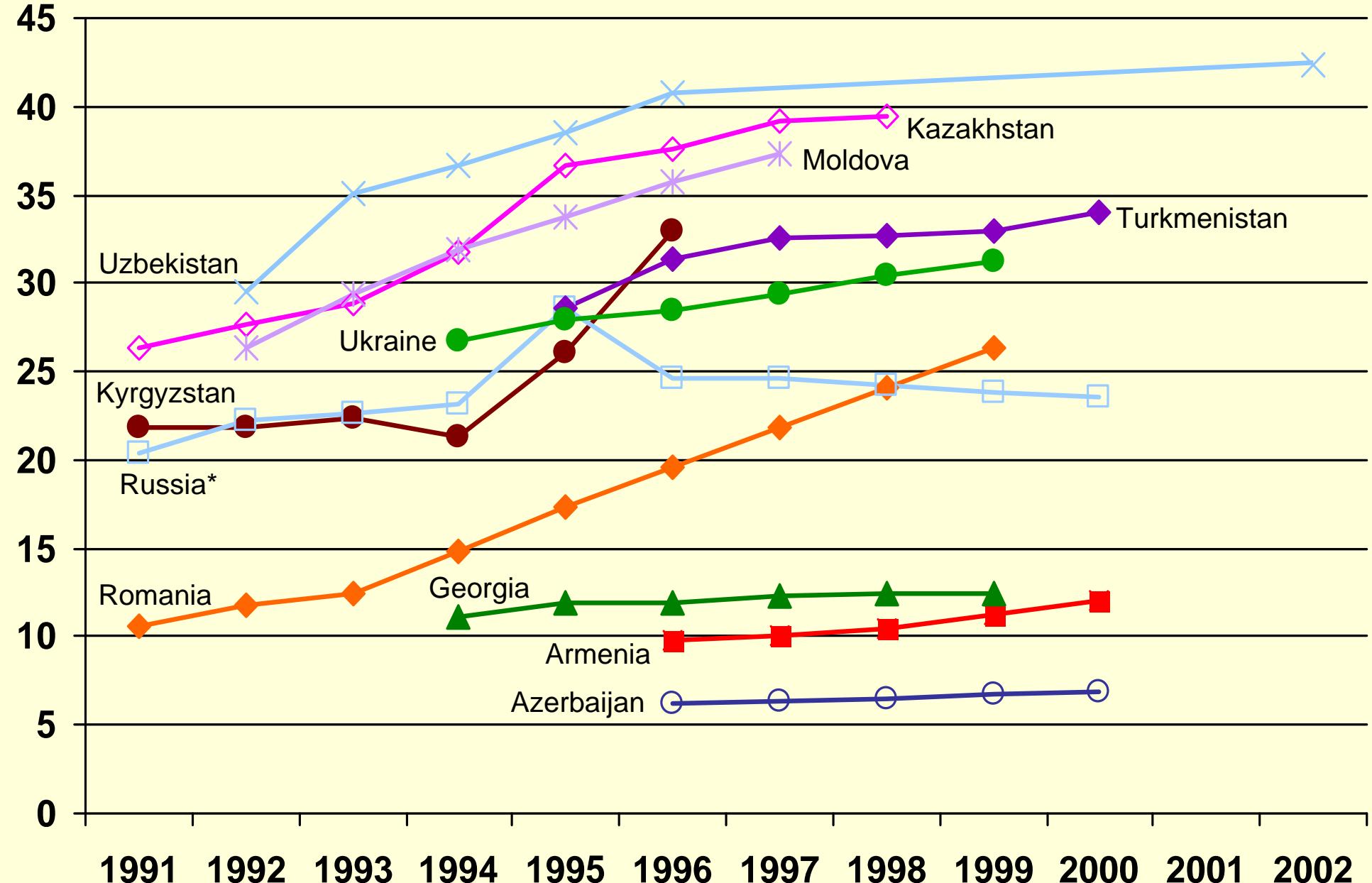
10/27/2008

## Figure E. Country code list

A	Armenia
AZ	Azerbaijan
BE	Belarus
BU	Bulgaria
C	Czechoslovakia
E	Estonia
G	Georgia
H	Hungary
K	Kazakhstan
KY	Kyrgyz Republic
L	Latvia
M	Moldova
RO	Romania
R	Russia
T	Turkmenistan
UK	Ukraine
US	United States
UZ	Uzbekistan

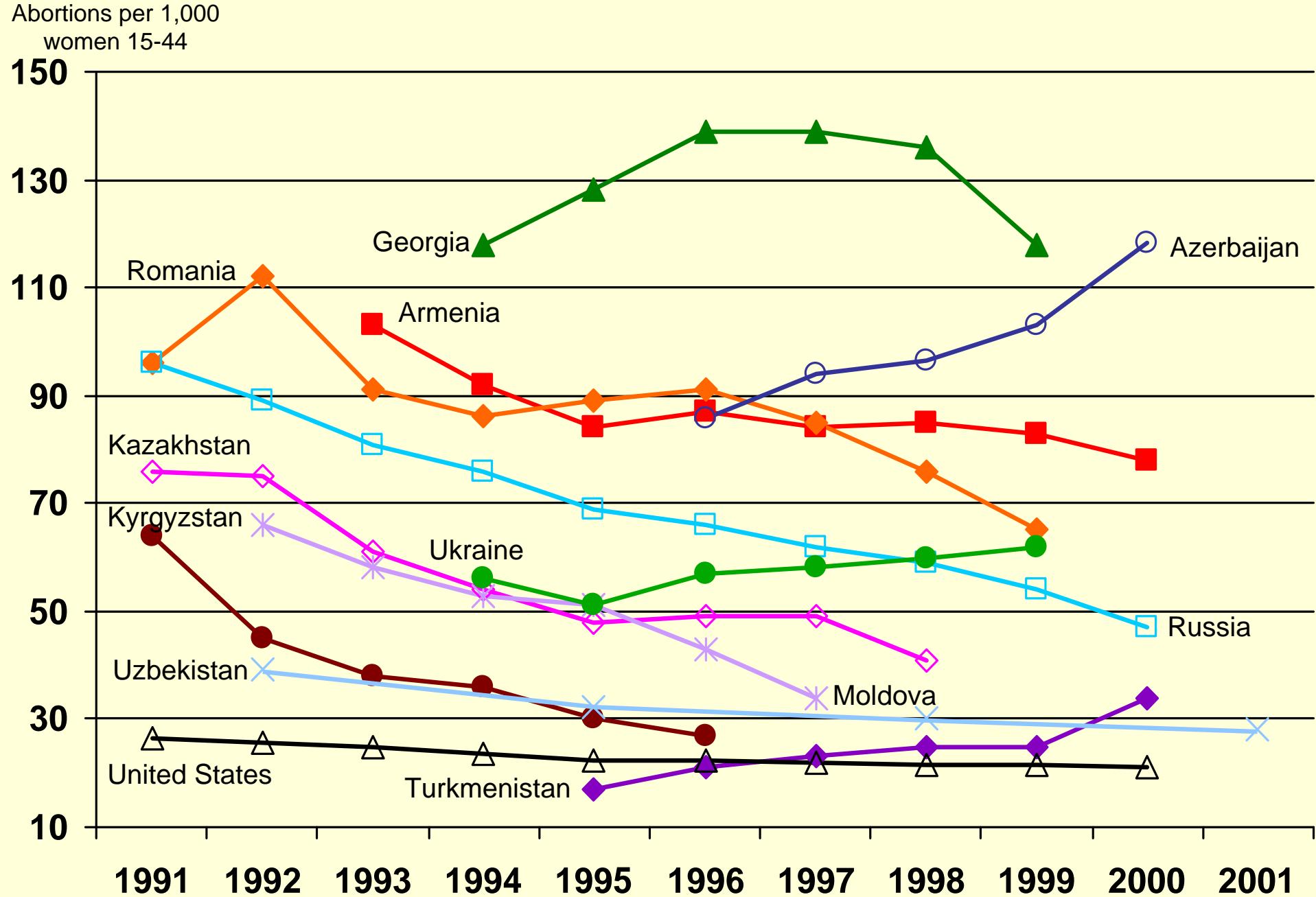
# Figure F. Recent trends in the use of modern contraception

Percent of women  
15-44 using a  
modern method

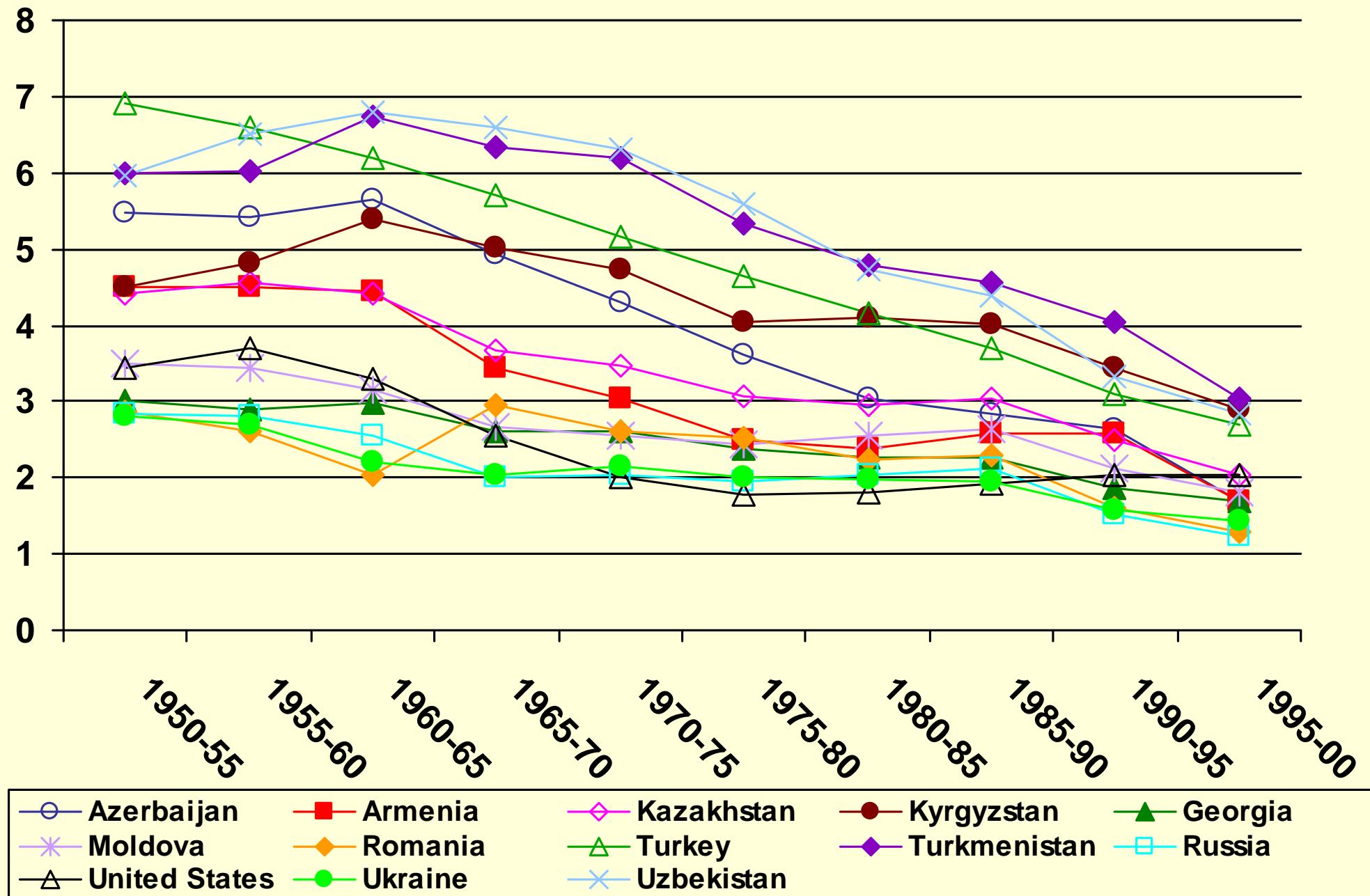


\* Limited to IUD and the pill and based on women 15-49.

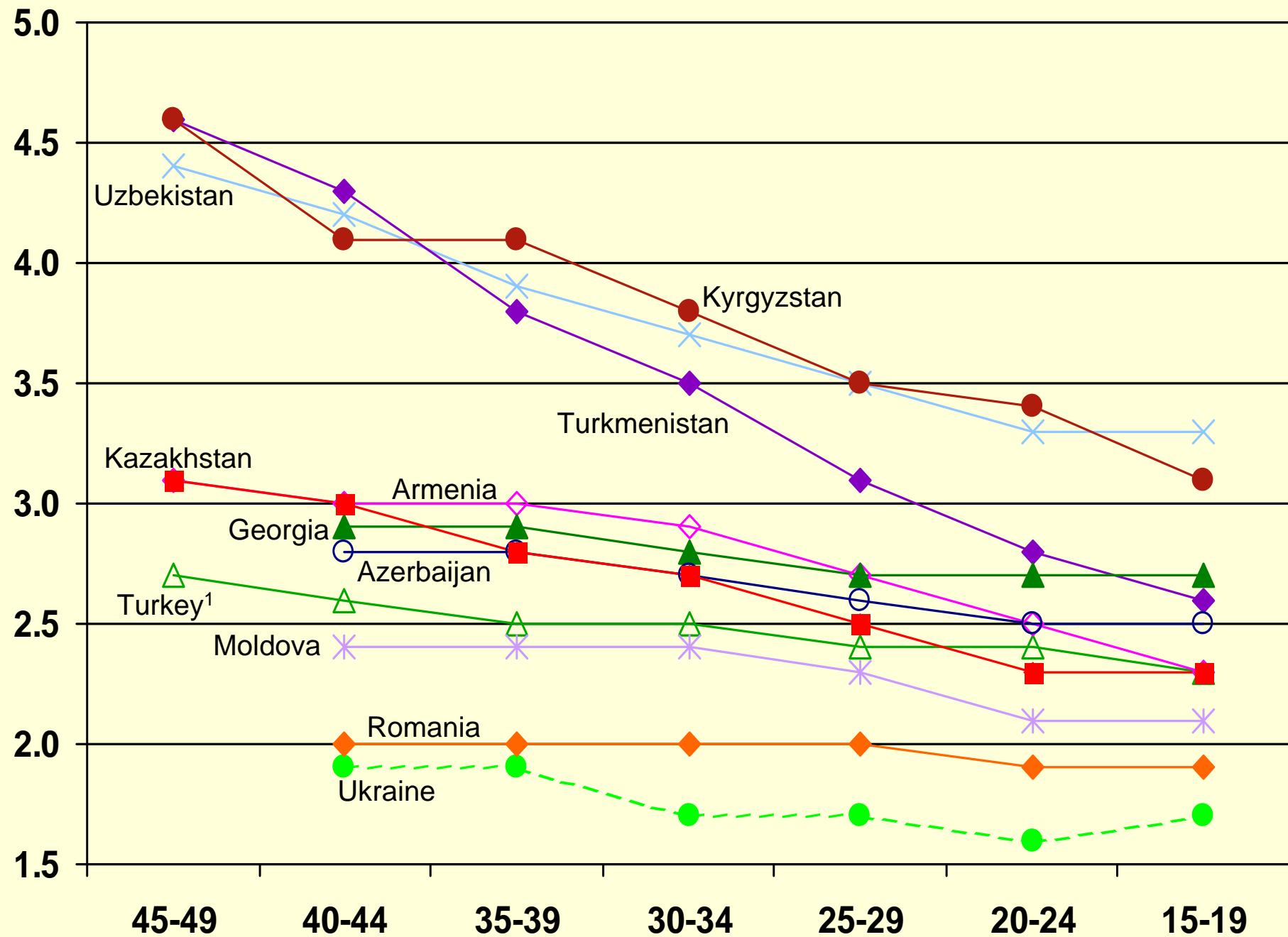
# Figure G. Recent trends in abortion rates



# Figure H. Total fertility rates 1950 - 2000

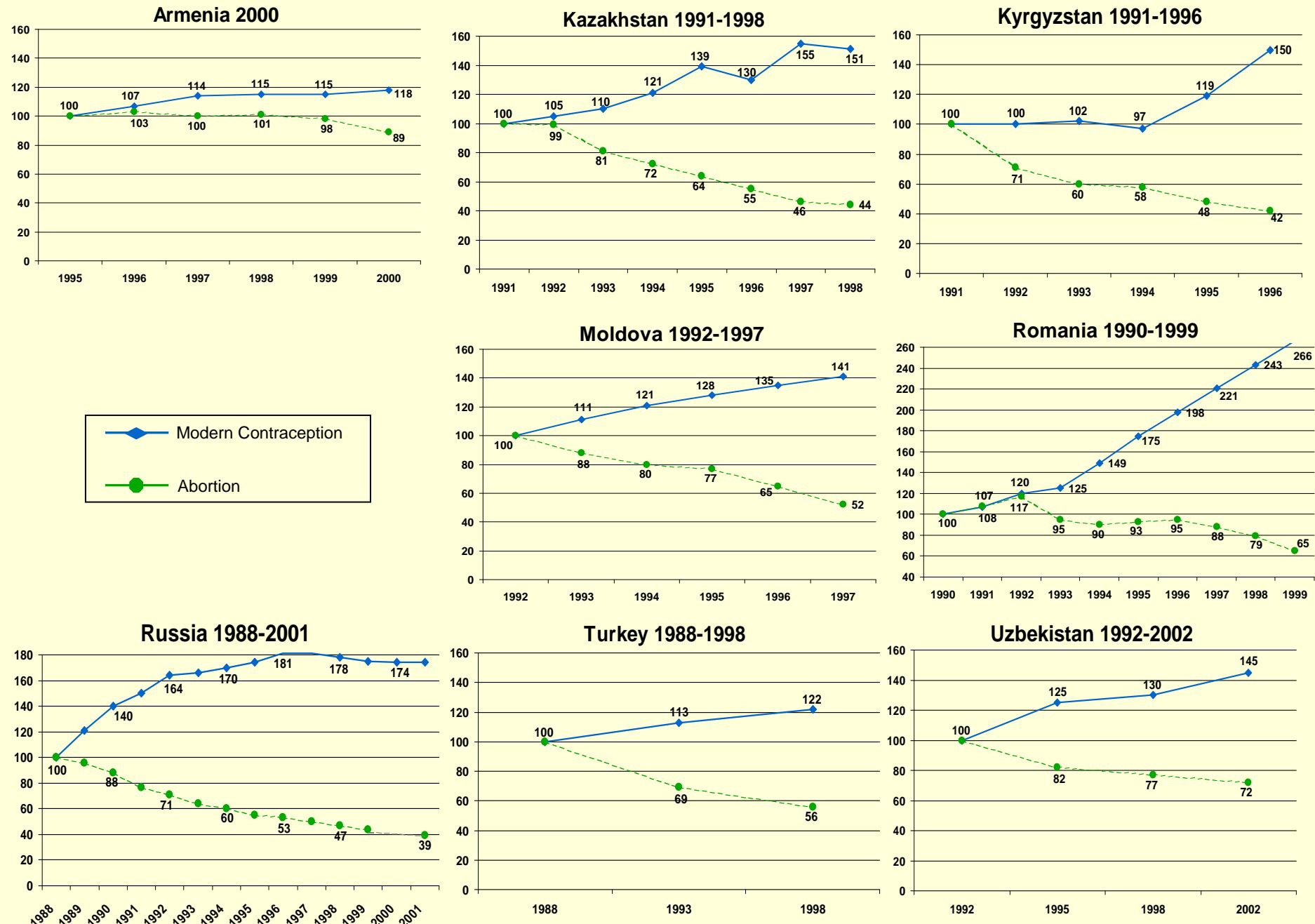


# Figure I. Mean ideal number of children, by current age of women



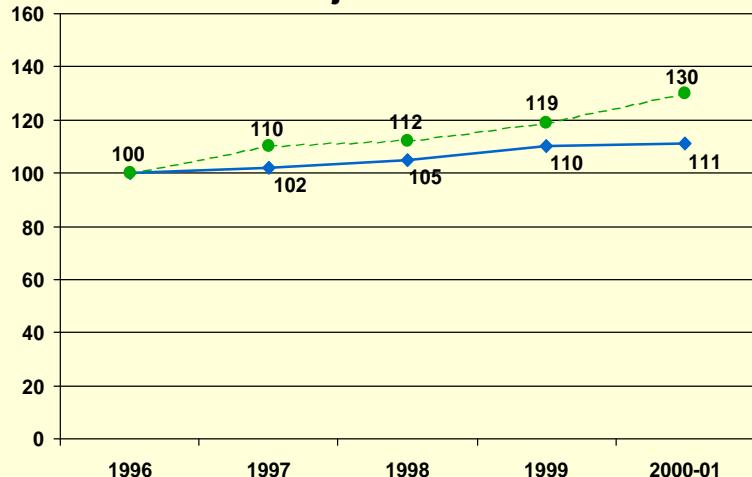
<sup>1</sup> Based on currently married women.

# Figure J1. Recent trends in modern contraceptive use and abortions for all women.

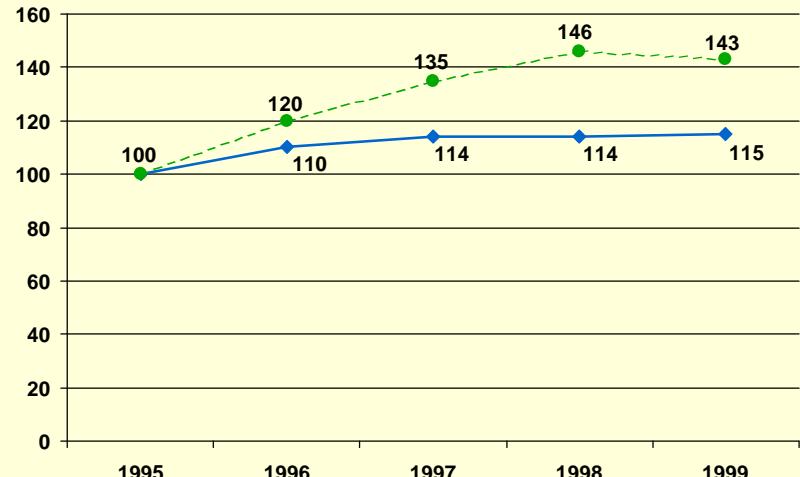


## Figure J2. Recent trends in modern contraceptive use and abortion:

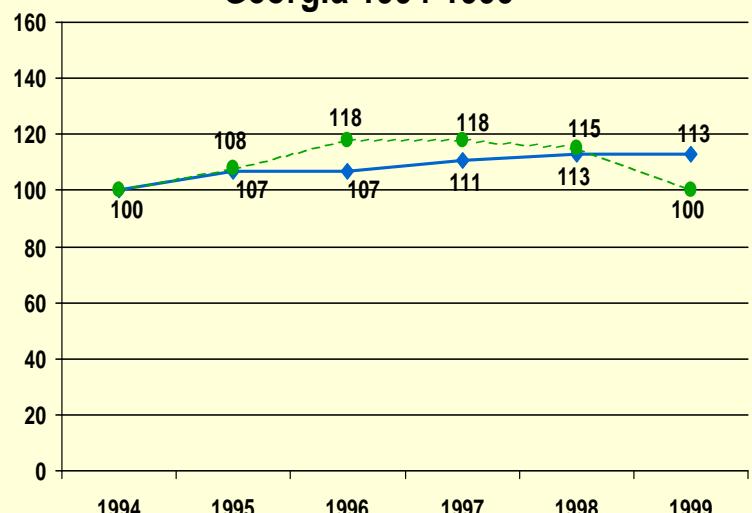
Azerbaijan 1996-2001



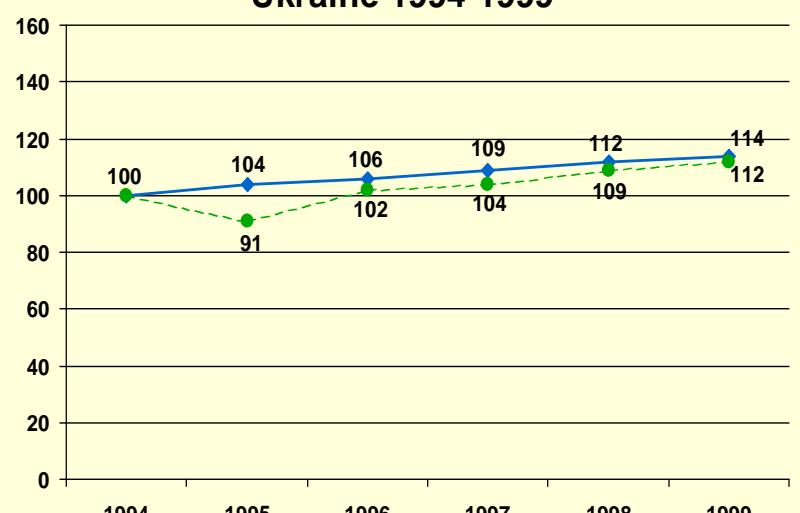
Turkmenistan 1995-2000



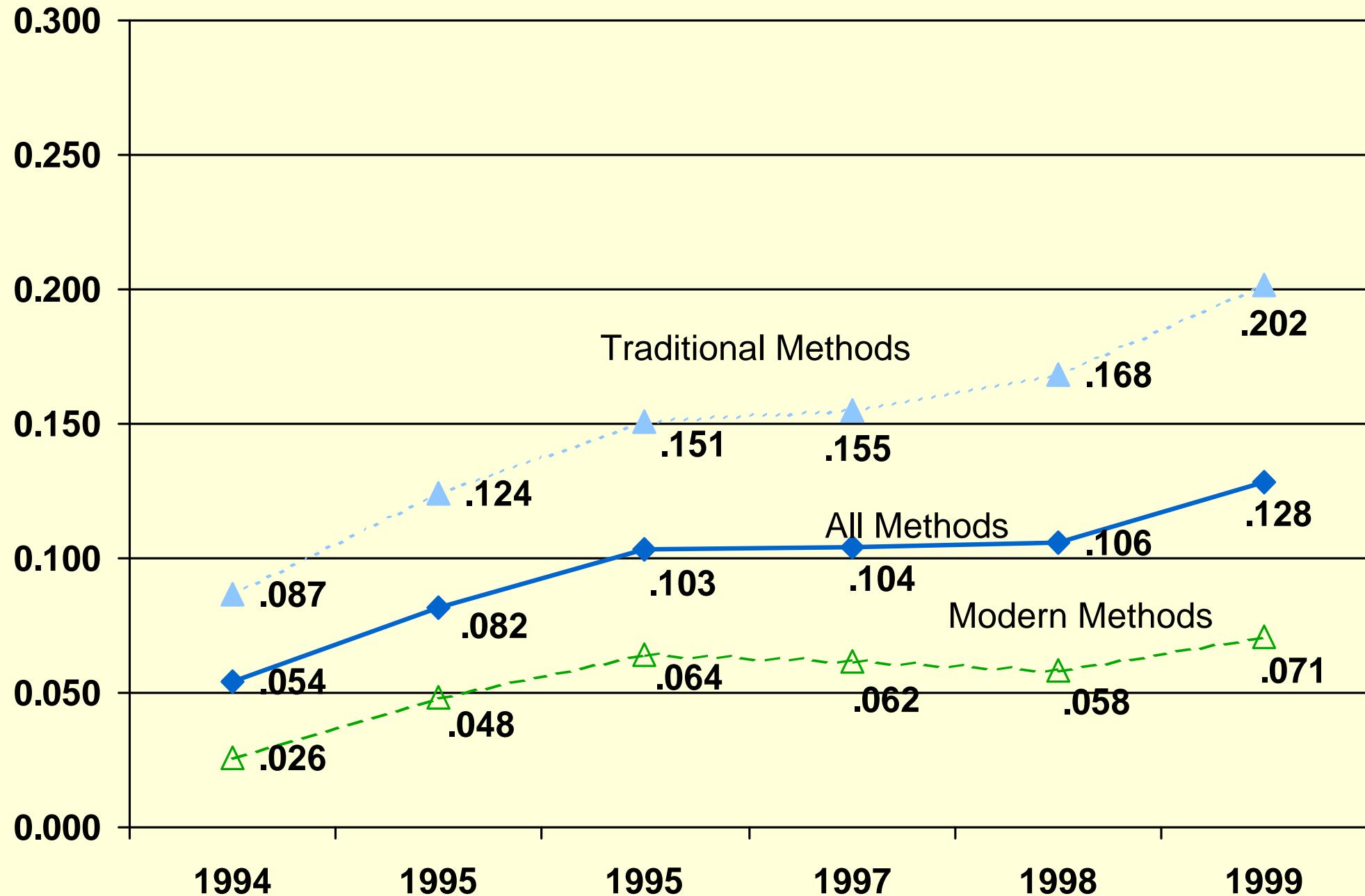
Georgia 1994-1999



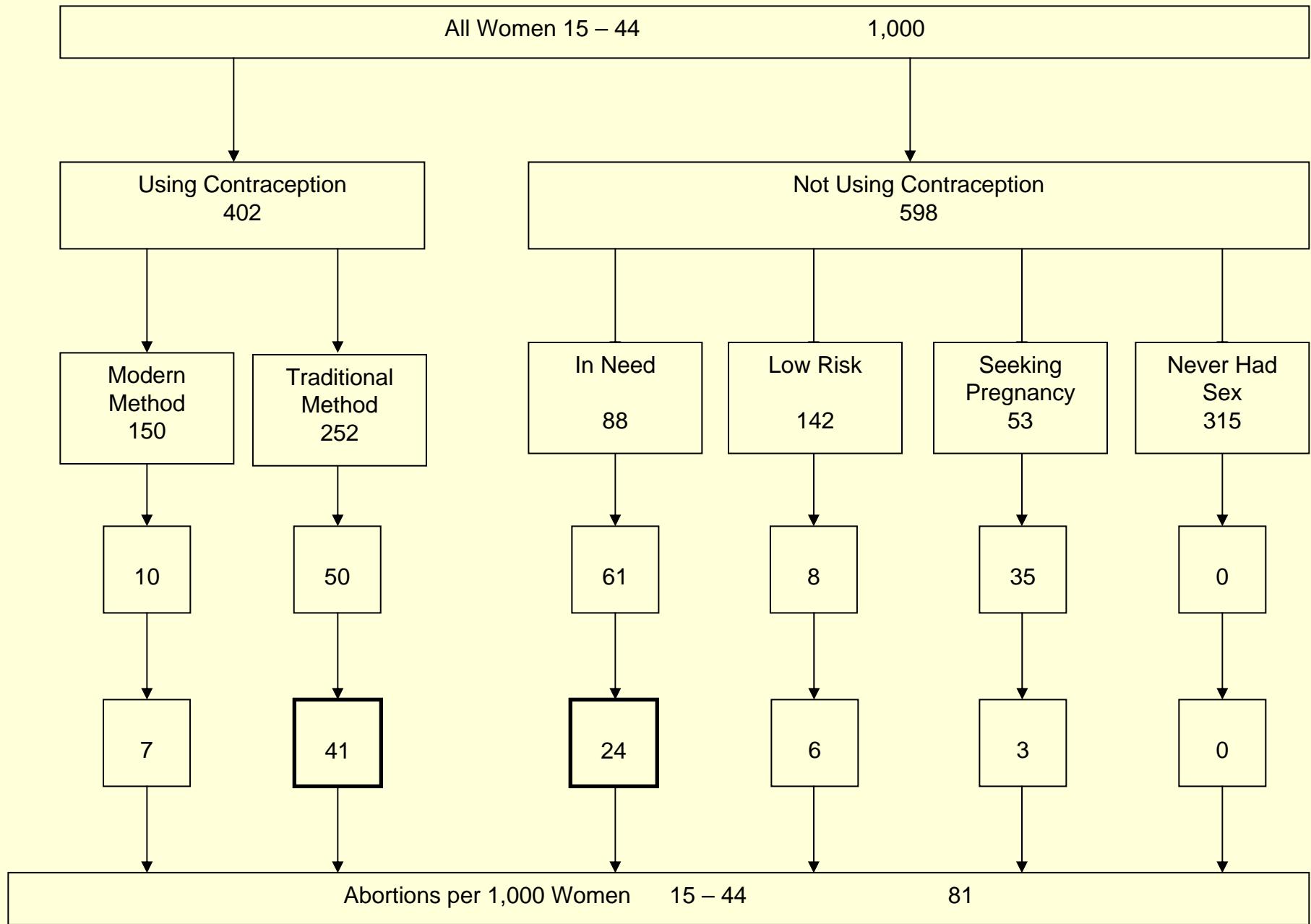
Ukraine 1994-1999



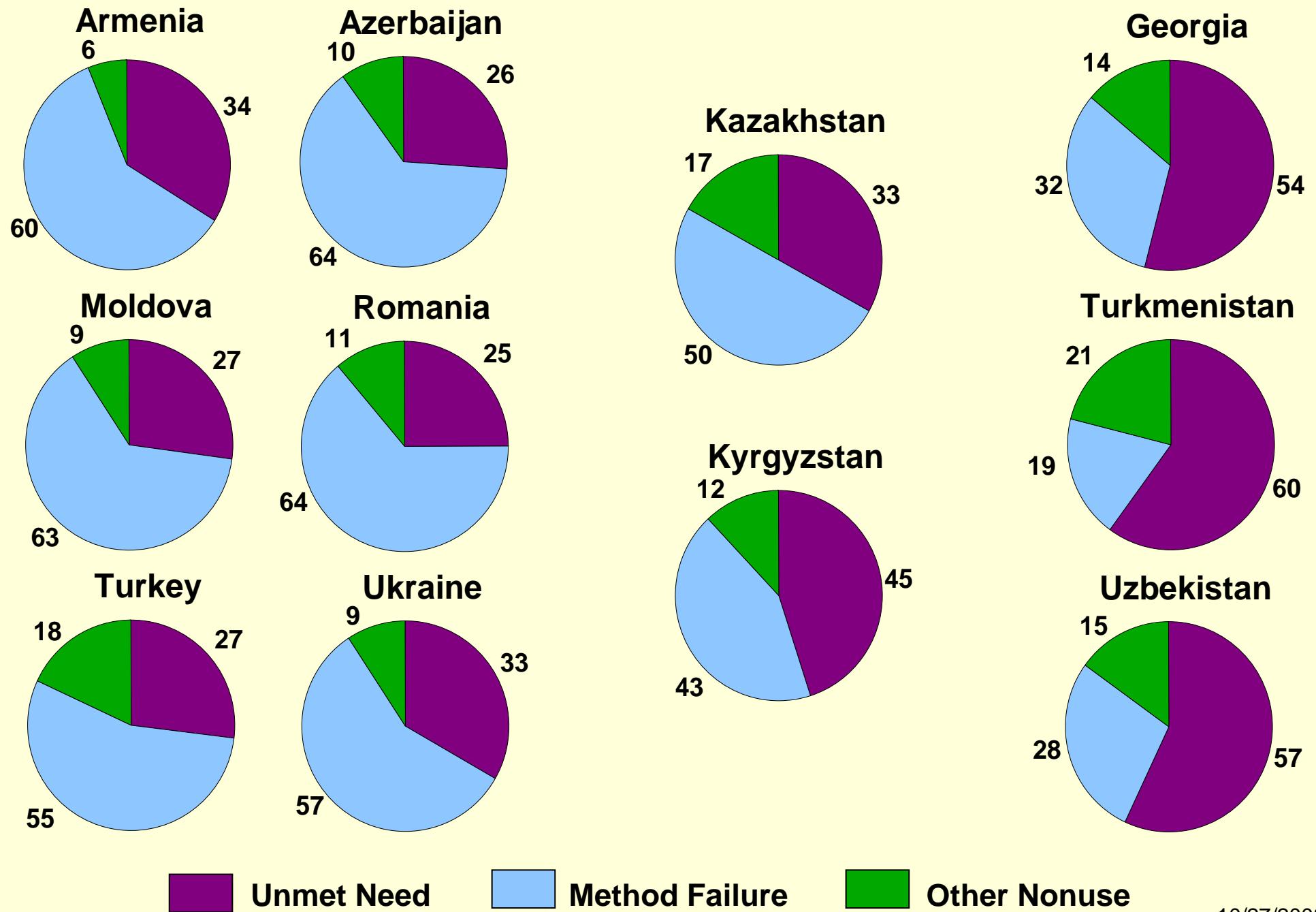
**Figure K. Trends in contraceptive failure rates:  
Ukraine 1994 – 1999**



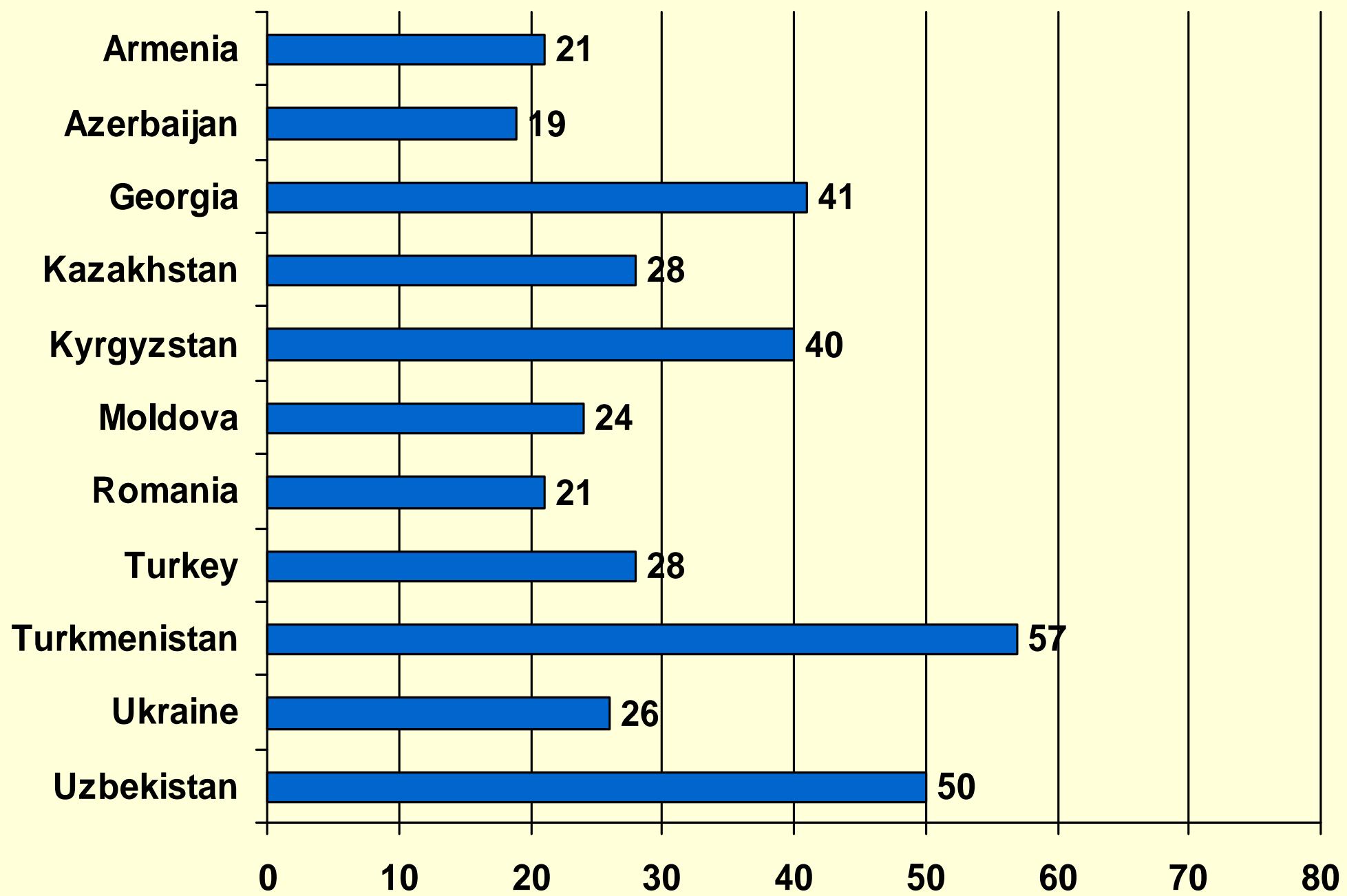
# Armenia 2000



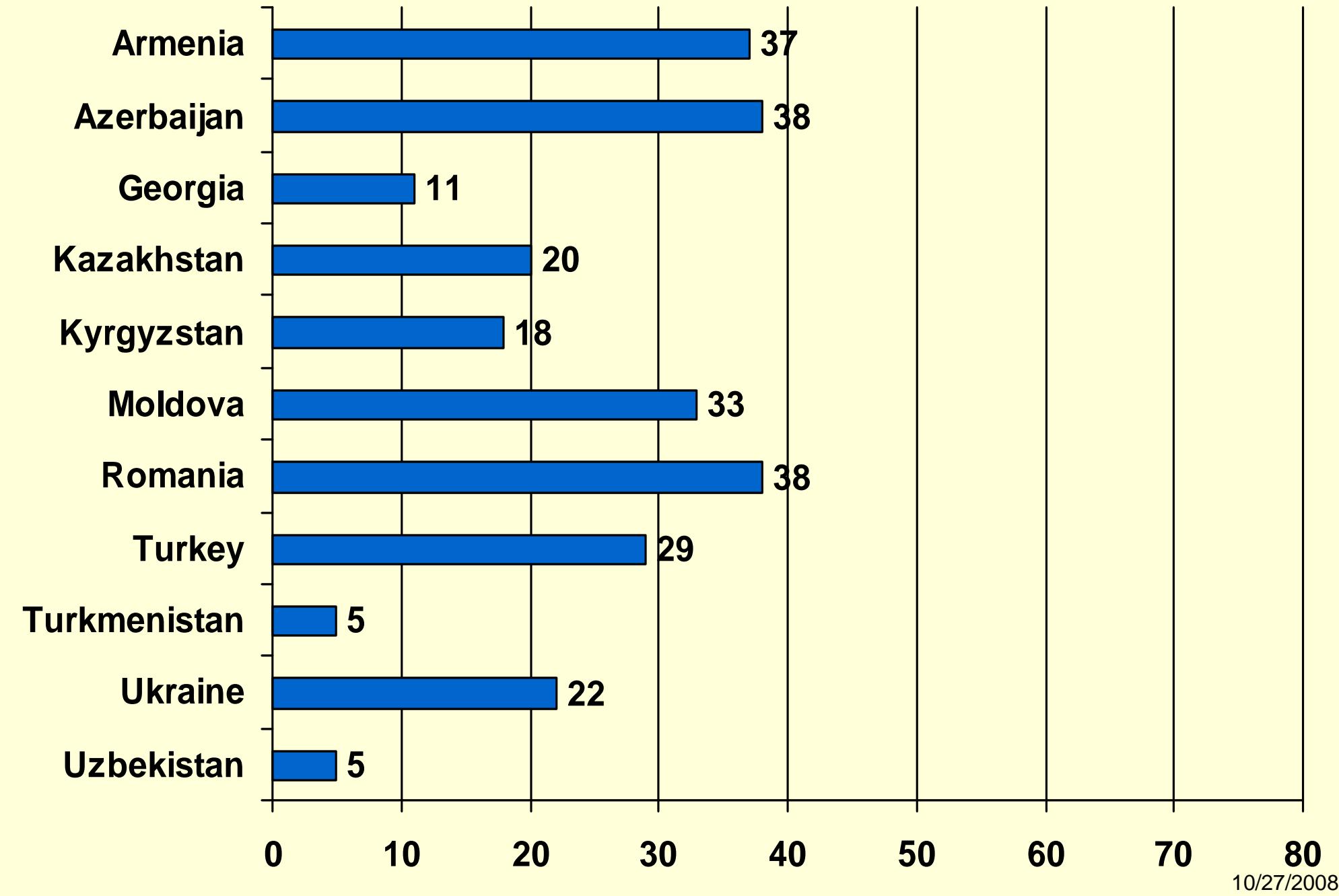
## Figure L. Components of abortion (%)



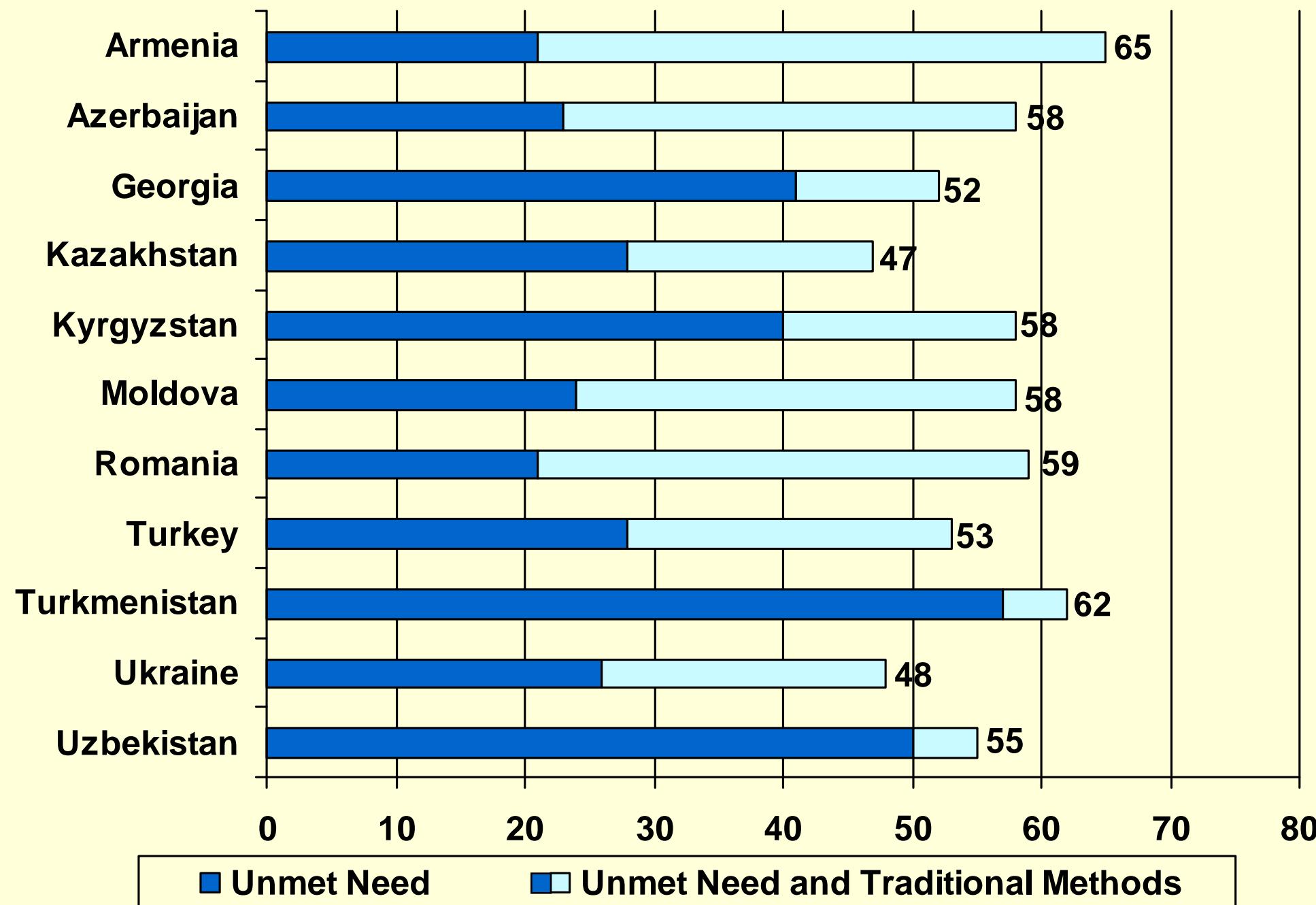
**Figure M. Percent reductions in abortion rates if all unmet need shifted to modern methods**



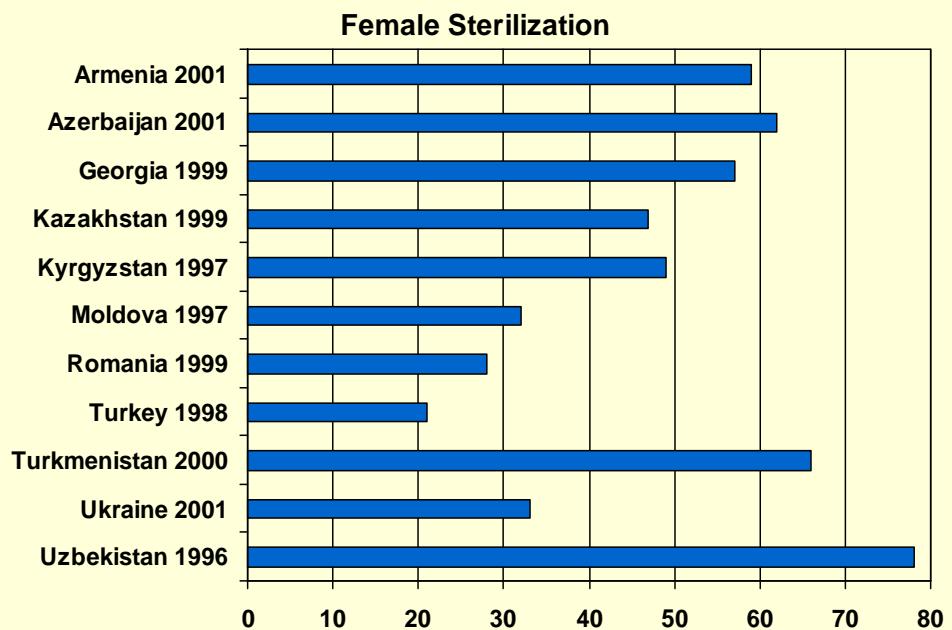
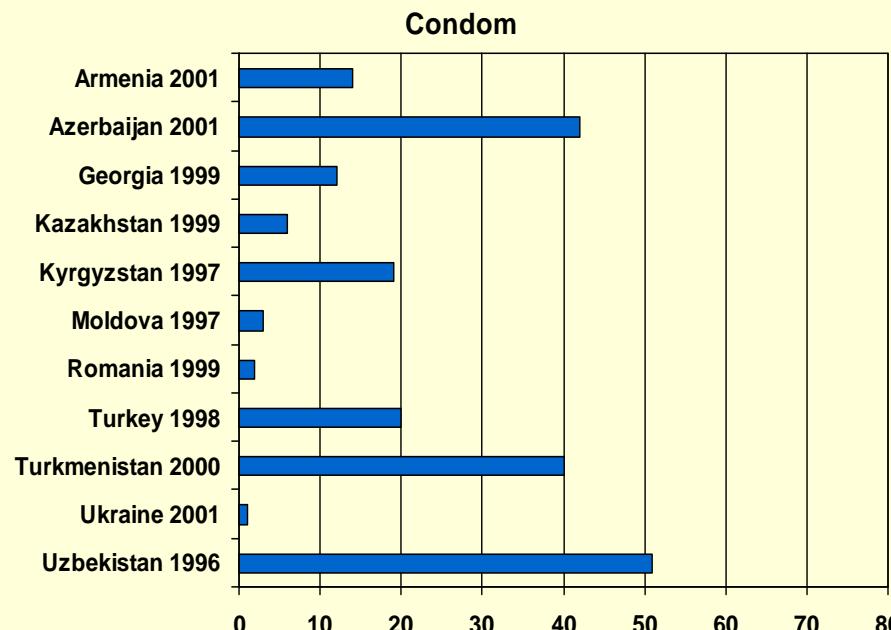
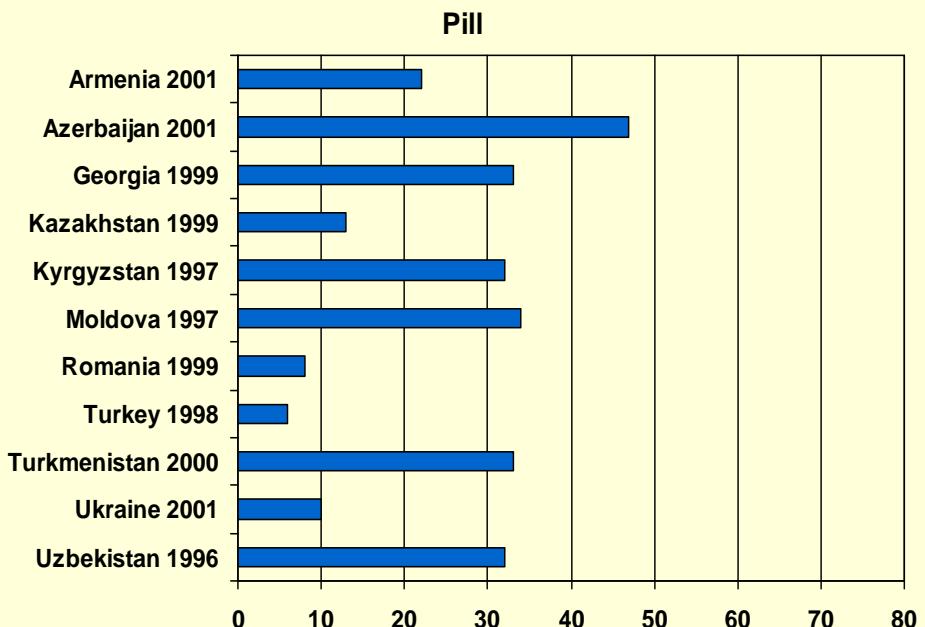
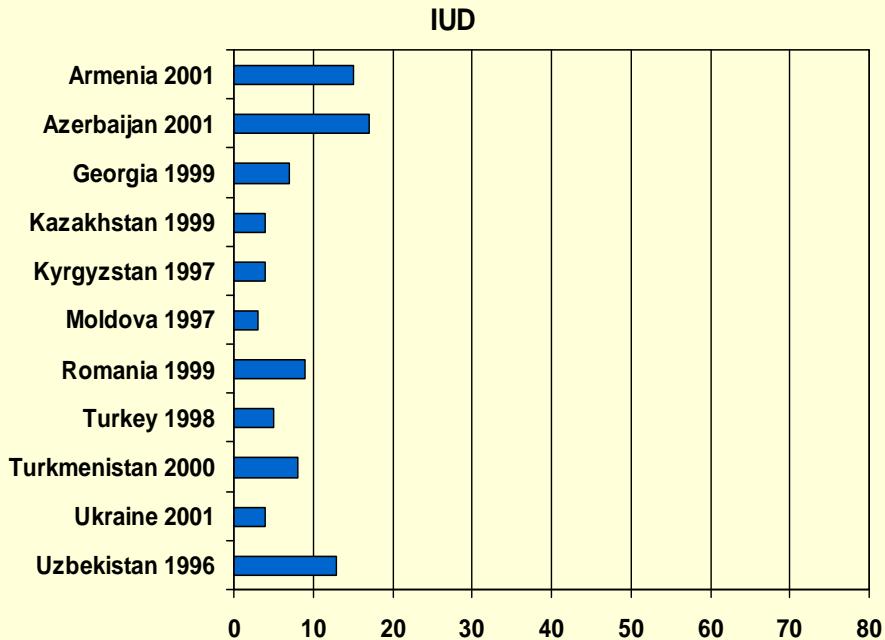
**Figure N. Percent reductions in abortion rates if traditional method use shifted to modern methods**



**Figure O. Percent reductions in abortion rates if all unmet need and all traditional method use shifted to modern methods**

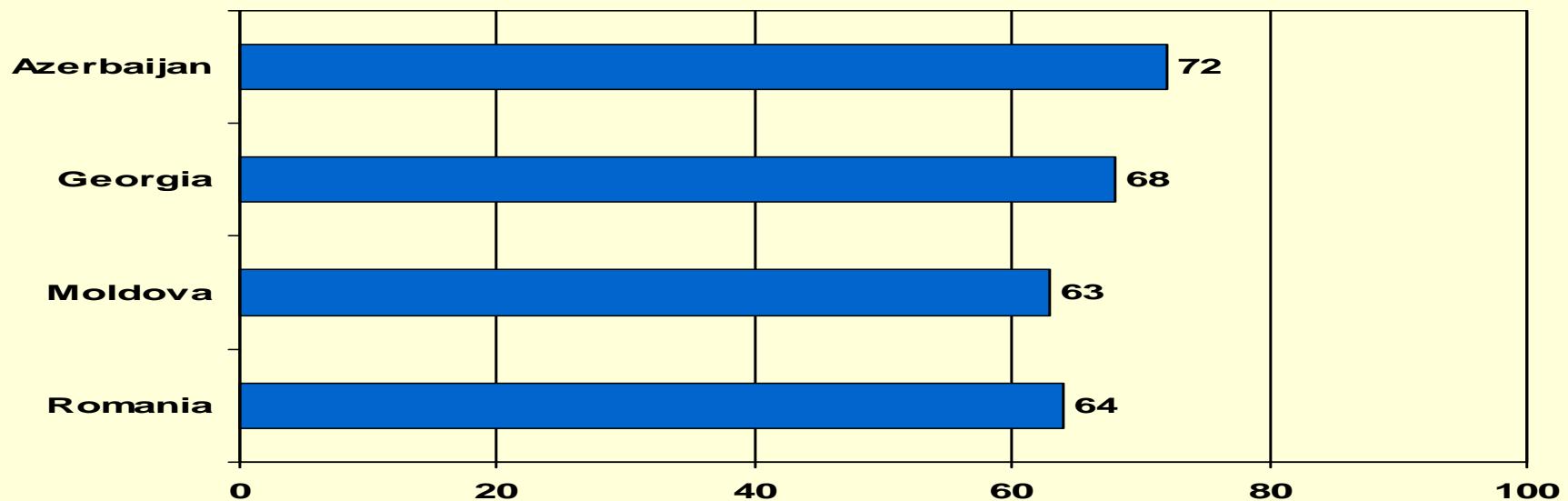


# Figure P. Percentage of women who never heard of particular modern methods

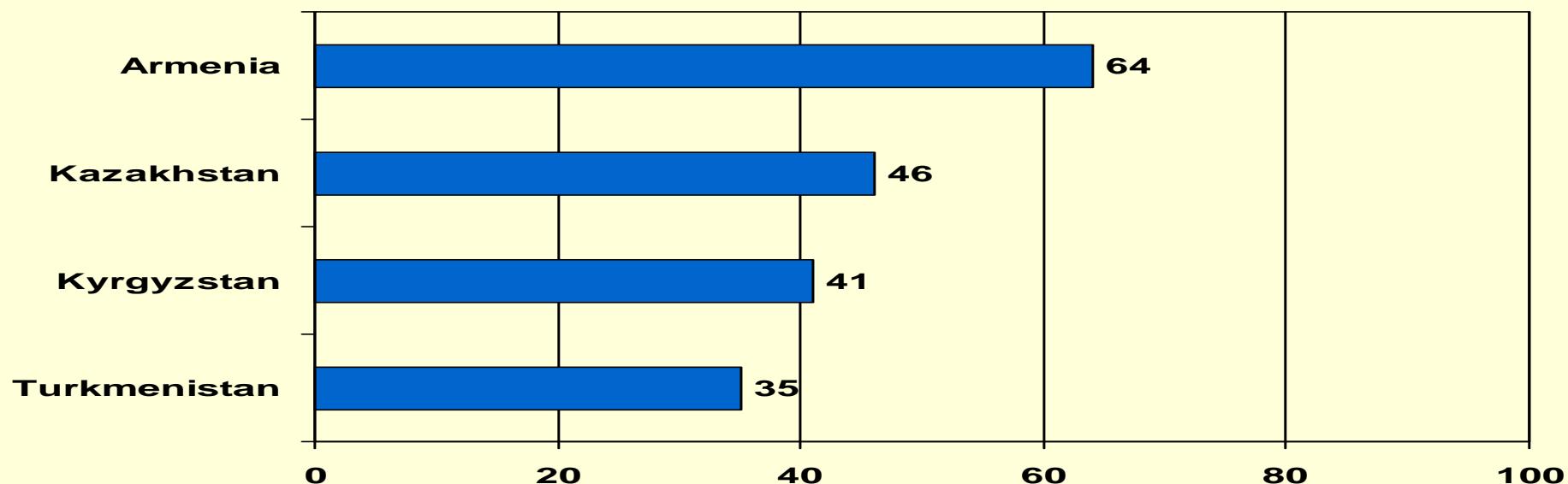


# Figure Q. Percent who feel that a woman with an unwanted pregnancy should have an abortion or who would personally have an abortion\*

**Believe the woman should have an abortion:**



**Believes she personally would have an abortion:**



\*Percent includes half of the women who did not know how they felt or would act under the circumstances.

# Conclusions

- Abortion rates have declined in most of these countries where modern contraceptive prevalence has increased
- In countries where prevalence has not increased significantly, abortion rates have not declined and in two countries (Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan) have increased
- Primarily contraceptive failure but also unmet need are the main contributors to abortion rates
- There will be continuing upward pressure on the abortion rate as the number of children desired declines